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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA
No. 449
EXCERPTS FROM 1974
NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 1974 pp 136, 138-141, 179, 184-186, 189, 195, 209-210, 231, 241-243, 246, 328, 333, 627-629, 632, 634-639

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THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 p 136

[Excerpts] At the Fifth Korean Workers Party Congress of November 1970 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the great victories won in socialist revolution and construction and clarified the struggle direction and line designed to even more energetically push forward the Korean revolution.

At the party congress the leader laid down the three major revolutionary tasks aimed at consolidating and developing the socialist system and winning the complete victory of socialism, and presented the bright prospects of the Six-Year Plan, a plan destined to become a new milestone in our revolution and construction.

The basic task of the Six-Year Plan is to consolidate and develop the achievements in industrialization, further strengthen the material and technological foundations of socialism by pushing forward the technical revolution at a new, higher level, and free workers from heavy labor in all sectors of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been leading our people to victory in the struggle to fulfill the Six-Year Plan, and, particularly at the eighth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, set forth the ten major targets designed to occupy even greater heights in grand socialist economic construction.

As they energetically mount the "speed battle" holding aloft the banners of the three major revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--along the bright road laid out by the great leader at the party congress, our people have vigorously launched all together into the struggle to fulfill the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the ten major targets of socialist economic construction. Our people in this manner are adding luster to the might of the republic as they advance the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism.

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THE KOREAN WORKERS PARTY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 p 138

[Excerpt] Moving along the road charted by the great leader at the Fifth Party Congress in order to win the complete victory of socialism and advance the reunification of the fatherland, the KWP today is energetically organizing and mobilizing all the party members and workers in carrying through the leader's instructions and their embodiment, the party policy. In the course of the struggle to prosecute the three major revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and fulfill the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the KWP is astounding the peoples of the world by bringing about fresh innovations and miracles day in and day out and by erecting creative memorials to the KWP era.

The KWP is doing its utmost in this manner in the struggle to consolidate the northern half of the republic as a solid bastion for the Korean revolution, to thoroughly carry through the line laid down by the leader for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and to win the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

Moreover, the KWP as one of the units of the international communist movement not only is striving toward the realization of the cause of socialism and communism in our country but also is strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and the solidarity of the revolutionary forces of the world, is energetically waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to crush aggression of imperialism including U.S. imperialism, is developing our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Third World countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and is positively supporting and aiding the peoples in these regions and all other countries in their liberation struggle.

Thus the history of our party leadership in party construction, in party development, and in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, is a prideful history of the invincible might of our party that has been demonstrated to the hilt through the brilliant embodiment of the leader's immortal Chuch'e ideology, a history of great victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 140-141

[Excerpts]

ORGANS OF SOVEREIGNTY

Supreme Peoples Assembly

The Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme organ of sovereignty of the DPRK. Legislative power is exercised solely by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly consists of deputies elected by secret ballots on the principle of universal, equal, and direct election. Their term of office is four years.

The First Supreme People's Assembly was elected on 25 August 1948; the second on 27 August 1957; the third on 8 October 1961; and the fourth on 25 November 1967. The Fifth Supreme People's Assembly is composed of 541 deputies elected on 12 December 1972.

The Supreme People's Assembly holds regular sessions and extraordinary sessions.

The Supreme People's Assembly, through the process of exercising supreme sovereignty, sees to it that the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and their embodiment, the line and policy of the party, are thoroughly carried through, and that the will and demands of the entire people including the workers and peasants are correctly realized.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is its ad hoc organ.

President of the DPRK

President of the DPRK is Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

President of the DPRK is the chief of the state and represents the sovereignty of the republic. The president of the republic is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. His term of office is four years. The president of the republic is the head of the Central People's Committee and personally directs it. As and when necessary, he convenes and conducts meetings of the Administration Council. In addition, the president of the republic is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of all service branches, chairman of the National Defense Commission, and commands all the armed forces of the republic.

Moreover, the president of the republic proclaims the laws of the Supreme People's Assembly, decrees of the Central People's Committee, and decisions of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, and issues executive orders. He exercises the right of amnesty, ratifies or revokes treaties concluded with other countries, received credentials and orders of recall of foreign envoys, and holds himself answerable to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Central People's Committee

The Central People's Committee is the supreme organ of guidance for the sovereignty of the DPRK.

The head of the Central People's Committee is the president of the DPRK.

The Central People's Committee consists of the president and vice presidents of the DPRK and the secretary general and members of the Central People's Committee. Their term of office is four years.

The Central People's Committee is answerable to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Local People's Assemblies

Provincial (or directly administered city), city (or district), and county people's assemblies are local organs of sovereignty.

Local people's assemblies at all levels currently consist of deputies elected on 12 December 1972.

The term of office for provincial (or directly administered city) people's assemblies is four years, and that for city (or district) and county people's assemblies is two years.

Local people's assemblies hold regular sessions and extraordinary sessions.

Local People's Committees

Provincial (or directly administered city), municipal (or district), and county people's committees are local organs of sovereignty while the respective people's assemblies are in recess.

Local people's committees consist of chairmen, vice chairmen, secretaries general, and committee members.

Local people's committees are answerable to their respective people's assemblies and to people's committees at higher levels.

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION ORGANS OF THE DPRK

Administration Council

The Administration Council is the supreme executive administration organ of sovereignty, and conducts its business under the guidance of the president of the DPRK and the Central People's Committee.

The Administration Council holds plenary meetings and standing committee meetings.

The Administration Council is answerable to the Supreme People's Assembly, the president of the DPRK, and the Central People's Committee.

Local Administrative Committees

Provincial (or directly administered city), city (or district), and county administrative committees are the executive administrative bodies of local organs of sovereignty.

Local administrative committees are composed of chairmen, vice chairmen, chief clerks, and committee members.

Local administrative committees are answerable to their respective people's assemblies and people's committees.

COURTS AND PROCURATORIAL ORGANS OF THE DPRK

Courts

Justice is administered by the Central Court, provincial (or directly administered city) courts, people's courts, and special courts.

Judges and people's jurors of the Central Court and provincial (or directly administered city) courts are elected by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the relevant people's assemblies. The terms of office for judges and people's jurors are the same as for those of the relevant people's assemblies.

Procuratorial Offices

The procuratorial task is conducted by the Central Procurator's Office, provincial (or directly administered city), city (or district), and county procurator's offices, and special procurator's office.

The Central Procurator's Office has the overall charge of the procuratorial task. The Central Procurator's Office appoints and dismisses procurators.

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SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 p 179, 184-186, 189, and 195

[Excerpts] In industrial output a heroic achievement was made to register a 19 percent increase in 1973 over 1972. To put it another way, this means that our industrial output in 1973, compared to 1970, represented a 1.6 fold increase, or an annual average rise of 17 percent for the years under review.

The number of tractors was increased to 2-2.5 per 100 chongbo under cultivation and 3-4 in the plains area, while the number of trucks was sharply increased at the same time.

Moreover, various fertilizer plants created additional production capacities for nitrate fertilizer totaling several hundred thousand tons; and in almost every province phosphate plants were built with a combined capacity of 1 million tons. As a result, the material and technical foundations were consolidated to the extent of providing chemical fertilizer per chongbo in excess 1 ton in terms of gross volume or in excess of 200 kilograms in terms of effective ingredients, in addition to micro-elements in sufficient quantities.

At an impressive ceremony held on 26 July [1973] in the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, the newly built, automated, large-scale Kumsong Tractor Plant was put into operation.

The new Kumsong Tractor works that once again demonstrated before the whole world the might of our Chuch'e-oriented industry is an automated, large-scale tractor production base with a production capacity 10 times greater than the old works.

To cite the large-scale processing and assembly shops alone, there are about a dozen shops, such as separate processing and assembly shops for the "Chollima" model and "P'ungnyon" model tractors. The aggregate floor area is almost twice as big as Moranbong Stadium, big enough for several soccer teams to play simultaneously.

As he observed one by one the 16 automated lines, 57 flow-lines, and 16 assembly lines in swift motion, the fatherly leader highly praised this plant.

On 5 September [1973] Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, cut the red tape across the entrance to Ponghwa Station, thus proclaiming to the world the beginning of operation of the Pyongyang subway.

The Amnok [Yalu] River Irrigation Project Completed

Under the sagacious leadership and gracious concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, another work of transformation of Mother Nature in the age of the KWP, the Amnok River irrigation project, was completed and its successful conclusion proclaimed to the world.

An impressive ceremony was held on 22 June 1973 on the shores of Manp'ung Lake to mark the completion of the Amnok River irrigation project.

The Amnok River irrigation system that sends lifewater along the 2,000-li-long waterways to the grain production base of some 90,000 chongbo in the northwest has great significance in carrying through the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" and in reclaiming the tidelands on the western seaboard in order to turn them into a dependable grain production base.

Thanks to the operation of the Amnok River irrigation system, we are now in a position to reclaim and develop as much as we want the vast tidelands along the sea from the Amnok River to the Ch'ongch'on River, to achieve landmark improvements in the standard of living of the people, and thus further consolidating the irrigation systems already completed.

The Amnok River irrigation system, which embraces the Maebong, Taeha, and Pongmyong Reservoirs with Manp'ung Lake as the pivot, supplies more water than Yonp'ung Lake of the South Pyongan province irrigation system, the T'aesong Reservoir of the Kiyang irrigation system, and Sohung Lake of the Ojidon irrigation system combined, and provides us with such valuable resources as to enable us to produce an additional 200 thousand tons of rice, and in addition, to raise reeds enough to weave 100 million linear meters of fabric, generate 25,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, and produce 23,000 tons of fish.

With the correct discernment that this irrigation project was one dedicated to transforming Mother Nature in order to reclaim and turn the tidelands of the western seaboard into a dependable grain production base, the builders grappled with the work with tenacity and persistence, demonstrating popular heroism.

Boldly adopting many advanced construction methods such as a new blasting method and continuous pouring of wintertime concrete by means of electric heating, the builders of the project completed 31 tunnels, some 1,500 construction structures of various kinds, and power generating plants.

The Central Committee of the KWP and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on 22 June 1973 sent letters of congratulations to the workers, engineers, technicians, and office workers of the consolidated construction office for the Amnok River irrigation project.

During the year under review the machine industry branch notably increased the production of various kinds of machinery and technological provisions including large-size, heavy-duty machines and precision machines essential for the economy and national defense, such as 50,000 kva generators, 100,000 kva transformers, 300-horsepower bulldozers, special machine tools, and automatic machine tools.

Furthermore, the machine industry branch laid solid material and technical foundations that would enable it to increase the production in 1974 of tractors 2.3 fold and trucks 1.4 fold, that would enable it to produce large-size machinery such as 100-ton trucks and 20,000-ton vessels, and would enable it to achieve integrated production of plant facilities for the five fronts.

The shipbuilding industry branch boldly pushed forward designs for processing mother-ships and freighters, each in excess of 10,000 tons which it would start building in 1974.

On the basis of the experience it gained in designing large-size dredging ships, large-size refrigerator transport ships, large-size stern trawlers, and large-size passenger ships, the technological collective of the Chollima Designing Office of the shipbuilding industry branch set out to design large-size 14,000-ton freighters.

The year under review saw many ships completed, such as the 3,750-ton stern trawler "Chongbang-san," the Taedong River passenger boat "Moranbong," and 1,000-ton coastal freighters.

During the year under review the daily necessities industry sector, while striving to raise the production of sundry daily necessities to a one-step higher level, waged the struggle to consolidate the material and technical foundations for the production of television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and bicycles.

With tireless revolutionary passion, and looking forward to the prospects of hopeful tomorrows, builders of television set assembly factories, washing machine factories, and bicycle factories in all the provinces built plant buildings perfectly, tackling all the bottlenecks and barriers in their way in frontal attacks with courage and vigor.

Upon completion of the installation of plant facilities in 1974, these factories are scheduled, as laid down by the Fifth Party Congress, to produce in 1976 100,000 television sets, 110,000 household washing machines, and a large number of the "Swallow" model bicycles.

The building in local industry of sodium carbonate factories, caustic soda factories, and glass bottle factories, which began in 1972, continued in 1973.

Thus 1973 witnessed operations started by the Ch'ongsu Sodium Carbonate Factory with a 5,000-ton capacity, by caustic soda plants at Onch'on, Namp'o, Sinyang, Unsan, Kaech'on, Tokch'on, Yomju, Kanggye, Nangnim, Manp'o, T'ongch'on, Ich'on, and Yonsa, and by Hamhung and Hoeryong glass bottle factories.

Particularly, upholding the 10 August 1973 decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, an all-party, all-mass movement was launched to advance the construction along with the installation of plant facilities of television set assembly factories, washing machine factories, and bicycle factories in nearly all the provinces.

The local industry branch in 1972 established the General Bureau of Local Industry in the capital and a general bureau of local industry in each province. In 1973 the county local industry management offices throughout the country--offices charged solely with guidance functions, free of material responsibilities for enterprise management--were reorganized into the system of integrated factories on a county unit basis.

The integrated factories on a county unit basis with the local industry factories within their respective counties as their shops began during the year adopting the independent economic accounting system instead of the budget system.

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SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 209-210, 231

[Excerpts]

Literature and Arts in Full Bloom

In a move to brilliantly realize the leader's Chuch'e-oriented concept of literary arts in the creative activities of literature and arts, the party center has been guiding the task of literature and arts, elucidating original, creative theories and principles for creative literary and art works such as the question of correctly grasping the seed, the question of properly blending ideology and artistry, the question of deeply studying the realities and faithfully reflecting life, the question of establishing an original, creative style, eliminating similarities along with thoroughly practicing the principle of non-repetition, the question of launching an unfettered speed battle only after gaining a full grasp of the intended work, correctly holding the seed in grip, and the question of improving the qualifications and standards of the writers and artists.

"Sea of Blood," "The Fate of a Self-Defense Unit Member," and "Flower Girl," immortal classics personally written by the leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle: the party center, giving priority to adapting these classics to screen play and opera, gave all its mind to realizing the historic task, and, in the process, substantively demonstrated the vitality of the original, creative theories of literary arts.

The party center provided guidance in adapting the immortal classic "The Fate of a Self-Defense Unit Member" to screen play, in producing in one year or so four masterpieces of revolutionary opera in the pattern of "Sea of Blood," and then in creating the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san" in 40 days. In the process, the party center incontrovertibly proved the maxim that only after gaining a grasp of the intended work with a grip on the seed a high speed battle should be mounted, that only a speed battle so launched also contributes to the high quality of the work in the making.

Our Chuch'e arts that have flowered in full bloom under the guidance of the party center, in 1973 found their way not only to the socialist countries and new-born independent countries but also to the capitalist countries, and won the admiration of the peoples of the world.

Indeed, the year 1973 was a year in which the immense vitality of the Chuch'e-oriented concept of literary arts elucidated with originality by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the validity of the guidance of the party center in the creative activities of literature and arts were demonstrated at home and abroad more energetically than ever before. It was a year which added unprecedentedly to the luster of the Chuch'e art of Korea.

The Press and Publishing

The party center has taught that in order to correctly grasp the seed and to properly process it artistically in accordance with the original, creative theories which it set forth anew with respect to the seed principle and speed battle, it is essential to hold fast to the principles of the party spirit, working class character and people-mindedness.

The Chuch'e-oriented revolutionary concept of the press and publishing clarified by the leader and the seed principle and the speed battle line elucidated by the party center have become a firm guiding compass for the development of the press and the publishing tasks of our party.

Table of Publication of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Works and Materials for Indoctrination in Revolutionary Activities

Year	Comrade Kim Il-song's Works		Materials for Indoctrination in Revolutionary Tradition	
	Kinds	No. of Copies (in thousands)	Kinds	No. of copies (in thousands)
1971	35	14,026	81	10,081
1972	49	18,168	85	11,309

The printed matter published in our country numbers several thousand kinds. One or more kinds of newspapers and magazines are earmarked for each and every household of the inhabitants.

In response to the demands of the revolutionary peoples of the world, the immortal classics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and educational materials on revolutionary history were published in foreign languages such as English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, and Arabic.

Our country is on a considerably high worldwide standard in terms of number of copies of printed matter published per capita of the population.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee is a news organ directly under the Administration Council of the DPRK; it organizes and conducts No 1 radio broadcast, No 2 radio broadcast, television broadcast, and foreign radio broadcasts. Our country also organizes and conducts television broadcasts at the Kaesong Television Broadcasting Station.

Thanks to the magnanimous concern of the leader, new magazines "Social Science" and "College Student" began to be published in 1973.

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IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE PEOPLE

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 241-243, p 246

[Excerpts] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song took measures to lower prices, effective 1 March 1974: 30 percent on the average up to a maximum of 50 percent for industrial products; for fabrics, 20-50 percent; for knitted goods, 30-35 percent; for footwear, 16-33 percent; and for daily necessities, 15-50 percent.

Again, thanks to the sagacious leadership and magnanimous concern of the fatherly leader, taxes were scheduled to be completely abolished effective 1 April 1974, the first such measure ever to be taken in the world, a measure which would further increase the real income of the working people.

Systematic Reductions in Taxes in Our Country

Year	Tax category	Percentage of reduction
1955	Income tax - workers including office workers	30 percent
1955	Agricultural tax in kind (25 percent of harvest)	21.1 percent
1959	- ditto -	8.4 percent
1966	Agricultural tax in kind	Completely abolished
1974	Tax system	Completely abolished

In 1974 alone, the people-minded measures abolishing taxes and sharply lowering merchandise prices were estimated to bring additional benefits to the working people at a monthly average of 28 won for household, i.e. 6 won for taxes abolished and 22 won for lowered prices.

In this connection, the additional financial cost to the state for 1974 was estimated to amount to 900 million won, and this cost for 1975 was estimated to exceed 1.3 billion won.

Thus the real income of our working people is set to rise rapidly indeed.

The quickly swelling population notwithstanding, by the correct party line the per capita income in 1970 increased to 9.4 fold compared with 1946, and in 1973 it rose still more rapidly.

The standard of living of our working people has been improving systematically.

A worker or an office worker with a family of five is receiving additional benefits from the state amounting to some 5,000 won per year in the form of food.

Prices of industrial products were set to be lowered, effective 1 March 1974, by 30 percent on the average up to a maximum of 50 percent, to be followed by complete abolition of taxes, effective 1 April.

Thus the real income of our workers including office workers in 1974 was estimated to increase 1.5 fold compared to 1970.

As a matter of fact, our working people are receiving additional benefits from the state which are greater in money value than their wages.

By and large, these benefits are directed toward food, clothing, and housing.

Our working people are receiving food from the state which costs them barely 1 percent of their wage, and they are provided with dwellings built at state expense for which they pay a use fee that is no more than 0.3 percent of their living costs.

To cite the housing benefits alone, the benefits which our working people enjoy by paying such a low use fee for dwelling amount to 600-700 won on the average per household per year.

By the magnanimous concern of the fatherly leader, our working people, for food, clothing, and housing alone, are receiving benefits from the state amounting to 1,300-1,500 won per household per year. To put it another way, this means our working people are receiving from the state an extra 100-125 won on the average per month over and above their wages.

The financial aid the state made for the development of the rural economy and improvements in the standards of living for the peasants in the 10 years up to and including 1973 amount to 4.051 billion won.

The merchandise supplied to rural areas in the period from October 1973 to February 1974 increased 1.6 fold compared to the corresponding period in the preceding years. Particularly in the case of South Hwanghae and North Pyongan provinces the increase was 1.7-2.2 fold, and in the case of North Hamgyong Province 2.4 fold.

The merchandise supplied to the rural areas during the period under review was marked by outstanding qualitative improvements, and both in terms of variety and quantity the increases were incomparably greater than during the same period of 1972. Particularly, among others, high-class adult western suits increased 8.9 fold, sweaters and knitted jackets 4.9 fold, wrist watches 3.9 fold, television sets 12 fold, sewing machines 2.6 fold, bicycles 7 fold, and enamelware and aluminium products 4-12 fold.

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KOREANS IN JAPAN

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 328 and 333

[Excerpts] During the year under review the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan [GAKRJ] had the "Korean Building Stone Company Limited" formed, steadfastly defended the business rights of compatriot businessmen and industrialists, waged struggle against unreasonable tax assessments, and offered its good offices in arranging finances for our businessmen and industrialists, thus positively aiding them in their business activities.

The credit unions of our fellow countrymen positively waged the deposit movement in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the republic, setting the target at 200 billion won, and overfulfilled it to 208.5 billion won, three months ahead of schedule, as of the end of September.

On 16 January 1973 was formed the Choun Ehime Credit Union, bringing the number of credit unions to 35, with 122 offices (15 at the time of the founding of GAKRJ) with a total of 220 billion won on deposit, thus strengthening and developing themselves into dependable savings and financing institutions for our fellow countrymen in Japan.

Table of Growth of the Korean Credit Unions in Japan

At Time of Founding of GAKRJ (25 May 1955)	8
At Time of 7th GAKRJ Congress (25 May 1964)	22
At Time of 8th GAKRJ Congress (24 May 1967)	28
1973	35

Table of Growth of Deposits of the Korean Credit Unions in Japan (in thousands)

At Time of Founding of GAKRJ	876,000
At Time of 7th GAKRJ Congress	23,489,000
At Time of 8th GAKRJ Congress	53,300,001.8
1973	220,000,000

Table of GAKRJ-affiliated Organizations and Business Firms, and Date of Their Foundings

Chae ilbon choson ch'ongnyon tongmaeng [League of Korean Youth in Japan]	1 August 1955
Chae ilbon choson minju yosong tongmaeng [Union of Korean Democratic Women in Japan]	12 October 1947
Chae ilbon chosonin sanggong yonhap hoe [Society of Korean Businessmen and Industrialists in Japan]	26 February 1946
Chae ilbson chosonin kyojigwon tongmaeng [Union of Korean Teachers in Japan]	28 August 1947
Chae ilbon chosonin chungang kyoyuk hoe [Central Educational Committee of Koreans in Japan]	2 July 1955
Chae ilbon chosonin kyoyukcha hyop hoe [Society of Korean Educators in Japan]	29 June 1959
Chae ilbon choson munhak yesul ka tongmaeng [Alliance of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan]	7 June 1959
Chae ilbon ollon ch'ulp'an in hyop hoe [Society of Korean Press and Publishers in Japan]	14 October 1954
Chae ilbon chosonin sinyong chohap hoop hoe [Society of Korean Credit Unions in Japan]	23 November 1953
Chae ilbon chosonin ch'eyuk yonhap hoe [Association of Korean Athletes in Japan]	30 July 1954
Chae ilbon choson yuhagsaeng tongmaeng [Union of Korean Students Studying in Japan]	14 September 1945
Chae ilbon chosonin t'ongil tongji hoe [Society for Reunification of Koreans in Japan]	25 October 1948
Chae ilbon chosonin pulgyodo yongmaeng [Union of Korean Buddhists in Japan]	1 August 1948
Chae ilbon chosonin t'ongsin kyoyuk hyop hoe [Society of Korean Correspondence Schools in Japan]	20 April 1963
Choson sinbo sa [KOREAN NEWS Agency]	10 October 1945

Table of GAKRJ-affiliated Organizations and Business Firms, etc. (Continued)

Choson t'ongsin sa [Korean News Service]	1 October 1948
Kuwol sobang ["September" Bookstore]	1 April 1954
Hagu sobang [Students Bookstore]	5 May 1949
Choson munje yon'gu so [Korean Problem Research Institute]	15 October 1952
Sidae sa [SIDAE Agency]	April 1963
Choson kwabo sa [KOREAN PICTORIAL Agency]	April 1962
Chaeil choson chungang yesul tan [Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan]	6 June 1955
Chaeil choson yon'guk tan [Korean Theatrical Troupe in Japan]	15 January 1965
Chaeil choson ch'ukku tan [Korean Soccer Team in Japan]	25 August 1961
Choson ch'ongnyon chungang hagwon [GAKRJ Central Institute]	16 August 1955
Choil such'ullip sangsa [Korea-Japan Export and Import Company]	16 January 1972
Tonghae sangsa chusik hoesa [Tonghae Trading Company Limited]	7 August 1961
Choson taehakkyo [Korea University]	10 April 1956

12153
CSO: 4908

RENOWNED NATIVE SPECIALTIES OF OUR COUNTRY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 627-629, 632

[Excerpts] Kilchu Pears

"Ch'ongdan" pears (early pears) and "Sinuiju" pears produced in our country are good, but the public prefers "Kilchu" pears along with "Haeju" pears.

The "Kilchu" pear contains sugar (6-15.7 percent), protein (36 percent), and considerable amounts of acid and lime. In addition to consumption as fresh fruits, the pears are also utilized widely as raw materials for processed foodstuffs such as wine, syrup, juice, canned pears, and jam.

As the "Kilchu" pear flower is difficult of pollination by its own pollen, the trees must be planted interspersed with "Ch'ongdan" and "Wonp'yong" pear trees for good fruition.

Kaesong Clocks

Kaesong clocks, of a mechanically-operated type, are the specialties of the Kaesong area.

Several hundred thousand clocks are produced annually, and they are of a few score models, including wall clocks with double bells, wall clocks with outside bells, table clocks, clocks for educational purposes, and special clocks.

"Sindok Su" Kumgang Spring Water

Kumgang [Diamond Mountain] Spring water at Sindok-ri, Onch'on County, South Pyongan Province, is world renowned. The Kumgang Spring water, also known as Sindok specialty or Sindok Su, flows from the densely wooded Sindok mountain valley.

Regular drinking of this Kumgang Spring water helps digestion, makes the skin smooth, gives lifetime freedom from high blood pressure, hepatitis,

or athlete's foot; furthermore, relatively speaking, it gives the drinker such tonicity that one does not know what it is to be tired in working.

The people of Sindok-ri, Onch'on County who regularly drink this Kungang Spring water normally live to be 100 years old, even 110 years old, enjoying such good health as to consider 60 years of age to be in the prime of youth and 90 years of age as young as 60 years old.

Toktong Dates

Toktong dates rank among our country's fruits of renown. There is a variety of dates such as round dates, black dates, and yellow dates, but Toktong dates have traditionally been in the greatest demand.

Also known as Ttukch'u or Kwadong, the Toktong date is large in size (each weighing 9-11 grams) and firm in texture (containing 24 grams of carbohydrate per 100 grams). Moreover, the nutrients do not undergo change while in storage for a long period of time.

The cooperative farms throughout Sungho District, Sangwon County, Pyongyang City, taking advantage of the fact that Toktong dates do not require particular soil or much manure, have built date orchards on every foothill.

"Togsong" Apples

Formerly known as Indo, "Togsong" apples are sweet with little acidity and are regular in size (each weighing 150-180 grams). Good for long storage (5-6 months), the apples are supplied fresh to the working people throughout the four seasons.

Yonggang White Peaches

The Yonggang white peach is one of our country's fruits of renown, and is of the late-ripening variety. The Yonggang white peach is larger (140-160 grams per peach) than the Kaesong white peach (120 grams per peach). Juicy and very sweet, the Yonggang white peach is rated high among white peaches.

The cooperative farms in Yonggang County, taking advantage of the fact that the white peach trees withstand drought well and do not require particularly high quality soil, have built white peach orchards on easy-to-drain muddy fields and black soil fields.

Yongyon Chickens

The Yongyon hen, when 6.5-7 months old, begins laying eggs at an annual average of 150, and the egg, each weighing 55-60 grams, has a soft chestnut color. The hen yields 2.2 kilograms of meat and the rooster 3 kilograms,

Man'gyong Chickens

The Man'gyong hen is number one in laying eggs. The Man'gyong hen starts laying eggs comparatively earlier (in about 4-5 months) than hens of other strains. It is very easy to raise the hen; even when kept in a box in the winter, so long as the necessary warmth is provided, the hen keeps laying eggs, easily 250 eggs per year on the average, to a maximum of 365.

Although Man'gyong chickens taste a little different from other chickens of indigenous strains, the hen yields 1.8-2 kilograms of meat and the rooster 2.2-2.5 kilograms, a factor of major significance in filling the rapidly rising demands for chicken meat.

Mansu Chickens

Mansu chickens are known for their high yields both in terms of eggs and meat.

The Mansu hen, when 6-7 months old, begins laying eggs on an annual average of 180-200 and yields 3.4 kilograms of meat.

Changsu Chickens

Changsu chickens are one of our main strains for chicken meat production. Normally the hen yields 3.5-4 kilograms of meat and the rooster 4-5 kilograms.

Hyesan Hops

Hyesan hops are a specialty of Yanggang Province. The fruit contains various ingredients such as aroma (essential oil 0.3-1 percent), bitterness (resin 16-26 percent), and clearing agent (tannin 2-5 percent), and is used as one of the basic materials in beer production. In form, the vines are as long as 10 meters, at the ends of which there are inverted thorns. Pinecone-shaped, yellowish green flowers bloom in the summer.

A solid hop production base has been built in the Yanggang Province area where the summertime mean temperature is 16 degrees [centigrade] more or less and the precipitation 600-800 millimeters.

12153

CSO: 4908

A METEOROLOGICAL OUTLINE OF OUR COUNTRY

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 5 Dec 74 pp 634-639

[Excerpt]

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1967

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	- 8.1	-5.2	2.9	10.7	17.9	20.5	24.5	25.5	18.3	11.8	4.0	-8.3	9.5
Sinuiju	- 7.9	-5.7	2.8	10.0	16.7	19.8	23.9	24.6	17.7	12.0	2.6	-9.0	9.0
Tokch'on	-11.1	-8.1	2.4	10.1	17.7	19.4	23.5	23.9	16.9	10.0	2.0	-11.6	7.9
Sariwon	- 6.8	-4.6	3.2	10.9	18.1	20.7	24.6	26.1	18.8	12.1	4.3	-6.8	10.0
Haeju	- 5.4	-3.2	3.7	10.6	17.4	20.5	24.3	26.0	20.0	14.0	5.9	-5.2	10.7
Kaesong	- 5.8	-3.7	3.6	10.5	17.8	20.3	24.6	25.6	19.3	13.0	5.1	-6.2	10.3
Kanggye	-14.2	-11.5	1.1	8.8	17.4	18.3	23.2	23.2	15.3	7.9	-1.0	-13.9	6.2
Hyesan	-17.1	-16.4	-2.6	5.7	14.7	15.4	20.5	20.7	12.4	5.0	-5.1	-18.8	2.9
Ch'ongjin	- 6.0	-4.5	1.6	6.9	12.3	14.6	19.0	22.9	16.3	11.3	2.9	-6.3	7.6
Kimch'aek	- 5.0	-3.9	2.5	7.6	12.6	16.0	19.6	23.2	17.2	12.1	4.3	-5.6	8.4
Hamhung	- 4.8	-3.8	3.8	8.6	16.4	17.9	21.7	23.9	17.1	12.2	4.7	-5.3	9.4
Wonsan	- 3.3	-2.6	4.8	9.2	17.6	18.3	22.2	23.4	17.3	13.0	6.1	-4.4	10.2

Precipitation in millimeters - 1967

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	8.0	34.3	72.2	100.4	56.9	116.4	331.2	273.8	101.1	7.2	24.4	7.5	1133.4
Sinuiju	17.8	17.5	58.3	114.9	73.9	90.1	446.1	295.0	46.6	0.0	18.6	5.8	1184.6
Tokch'on	25.8	50.7	79.9	109.9	95.5	127.3	434.8	941.6	80.6	9.2	32.5	15.5	2003.3
Sariwon	11.7	19.7	45.7	76.8	99.7	134.9	231.6	185.2	38.1	10.9	38.4	6.8	899.3
Haeju	13.0	54.5	69.5	57.3	124.9	149.4	273.7	288.9	24.0	4.8	47.0	7.2	1114.2
Kaesong	14.4	57.3	91.5	99.9	86.3	89.9	241.1	736.4	81.6	18.1	48.0	9.8	1574.3
Kanggye	16.1	29.8	45.6	79.4	74.7	151.8	327.4	336.3	114.7	9.4	30.1	9.0	1224.3
Hyesan	10.4	15.4	29.0	41.9	18.5	152.3	197.0	175.4	44.9	2.6	10.0	6.3	704.6
Ch'ongjin	17.7	6.7	23.0	31.6	23.0	41.9	138.2	58.0	117.6	4.2	13.3	15.5	490.7
Kimch'aek	7.6	37.2	26.1	45.8	57.8	41.5	134.6	74.9	109.0	1.0	35.2	42.2	613.1
Hamhung	23.3	33.5	51.2	72.3	54.8	89.1	258.9	290.4	199.6	14.3	12.7	1.2	1101.3
Wonsan	62.1	35.5	39.7	67.0	76.8	131.2	373.7	412.0	478.6	17.3	44.7	1.0	1739.6

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1968

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	-	-7.6	2.3	10.6	16.5	21.0	24.0	23.6	19.0	10.8	4.5	-0.3	9.7
Sinuiju	-8.4	-7.2	2.4	9.7	15.5	19.4	23.8	23.5	18.5	11.1	3.8	-2.0	9.2
Tokch'on	-11.6	-9.5	1.8	10.0	15.8	19.4	23.1	21.8	17.2	8.8	2.3	-3.7	8.0
Sariwon	-6.3	-7.1	2.7	11.0	16.6	20.7	24.2	23.4	18.7	10.9	5.3	0.7	10.1
Haeju	-4.8	-5.8	3.3	11.3	15.8	19.4	23.8	23.9	20.0	12.5	6.8	2.5	10.7
Kaesong	-5.6	-6.0	3.3	11.1	15.8	19.8	23.8	23.9	19.4	11.6	5.7	1.8	10.4
Kanggye	-14.1	-11.2	0.5	9.6	15.0	18.6	23.2	21.2	15.7	7.5	0.0	-6.7	6.6
Hyesan	-18.7	-15.1	-2.9	7.1	12.2	16.1	20.7	18.5	12.9	4.4	-4.9	-11.6	3.2
Ch'ongjin	-6.5	-6.2	1.2	7.0	10.4	14.6	20.1	20.3	16.9	9.9	4.1	-1.2	7.6
Kimch'aek	-5.0	-5.7	1.7	6.9	11.1	14.7	20.6	21.1	17.6	10.8	6.1	0.6	8.4
Hamhung	-4.6	-4.9	3.8	8.9	13.2	17.6	21.8	21.6	17.7	11.2	5.7	0.4	9.4
Wonsan	-3.5	-4.5	4.8	10.1	14.1	18.3	21.9	22.2	18.4	11.6	7.3	2.3	10.2

Precipitation in millimeters - 1968

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	1.6	16.7	30.7	39.2	19.9	18.0	150.8	207.0	12.4	57.5	61.7	32.3	647.8
Sinuiju	4.8	16.0	28.9	31.4	54.4	107.5	156.5	289.0	43.7	29.9	55.6	16.3	834.0
Tokch'on	13.0	14.8	39.6	42.6	55.4	157.2	252.6	379.5	11.8	81.0	62.5	32.1	1142.1
Sariwon	4.7	19.2	40.9	39.4	19.0	31.0	190.2	283.8	22.0	50.1	47.1	18.0	765.4
Haeju	2.2	20.4	53.8	58.3	89.2	21.8	239.8	160.7	22.3	35.5	82.9	17.4	804.3
Kaesong	11.2	9.0	56.8	53.4	52.0	35.0	307.3	183.6	63.1	57.2	42.3	14.7	885.6
Kanggye	3.7	10.6	17.5	19.2	108.0	128.5	198.7	233.4	47.2	9.6	56.5	16.9	849.8
Hyesan	5.3	3.1	2.4	5.7	70.1	82.5	184.9	107.4	27.3	0.9	39.9	7.3	536.8
Ch'ongjin	4.5	6.7	3.2	11.1	68.5	107.0	78.8	168.8	39.4	91.0	83.0	17.4	679.4
Kimch'aek	23.1	22.4	22.3	9.8	70.3	164.5	95.4	395.0	37.9	44.2	42.8	42.8	970.5
Hamhung	2.1	10.0	17.0	20.5	69.1	100.6	171.5	206.7	45.2	50.9	42.4	36.1	772.1
Wonsan	3.6	6.0	19.7	25.4	74.6	84.1	378.0	353.9	81.5	240.3	89.1	81.0	1387.2

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1969

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Station													
Pyongyang	-6.8	-5.5	1.3	9.3	15.6	19.2	23.3	23.7	19.7	11.5	2.4	-5.0	9.1
Sinuiju	-8.6	-6.6	0.4	8.2	14.3	18.0	22.3	23.4	19.1	11.5	1.6	-6.0	8.1
Tokch'on	-8.6	-6.4	0.7	8.6	14.5	18.2	22.6	22.6	18.3	9.5	-0.4	-8.7	7.6
Sariwon	-6.3	-5.8	1.5	9.6	15.5	19.2	23.7	23.9	19.6	11.6	3.3	-4.3	9.3
Haeju	-4.6	-3.8	1.9	9.4	14.7	18.2	22.3	23.5	20.1	12.8	4.5	-2.9	9.7
Kaesong	-4.6	-4.1	1.9	9.2	15.2	18.7	23.0	23.7	19.7	12.2	3.7	-3.5	9.6
Kanggye	-12.6	-9.7	-1.5	8.4	13.6	17.3	22.2	21.9	16.3	7.9	-2.4	-12.5	5.7
Hyesan	-16.8	-15.4	-5.3	5.5	10.9	14.8	20.0	19.3	13.3	5.3	-5.5	-16.1	2.5
Ch'ongjin	-7.2	-7.4	-0.9	6.7	11.1	15.2	19.8	21.3	16.5	10.6	2.1	-5.5	6.9
Kimch'aek	-5.7	-6.0	0.3	7.2	11.3	15.5	20.6	21.9	17.9	11.9	3.3	-3.6	7.8
Hamhung	-4.7	-4.3	2.2	9.0	14.6	18.5	22.3	22.6	18.2	11.7	3.2	-4.2	9.1
Wonsan	-3.4	-3.3	2.6	6.5	15.8	19.1	23.1	23.2	18.6	12.5	5.0	-2.0	10.1

Precipitation in millimeters - 1969

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Station													
Pyongyang	16.0	8.4	7.5	140.4	100.7	28.7	260.2	420.9	62.8	76.5	32.1	10.9	1166.0
Sinuiju	4.3	5.2	14.9	177.1	110.6	119.2	340.2	236.0	31.0	70.4	4.8	0.7	1114.4
Tokch'on	10.9	8.0	3.6	191.3	114.0	72.0	416.9	208.9	62.4	62.2	63.3	19.0	1237.5
Sariwon	21.3	23.8	14.5	132.7	102.8	24.0	209.4	316.8	59.7	100.0	27.4	14.4	1046.8
Haeju	21.0	25.4	16.3	234.1	159.8	68.1	383.8	47.5	60.8	47.5	34.9	32.8	1496.0
Kaesong	35.9	45.1	19.9	211.3	328.0	40.2	389.7	401.0	77.8	15.4	35.8	24.6	1624.7
Kanggye	7.7	3.1	13.6	59.3	73.5	150.0	194.6	157.8	26.1	48.1	25.2	19.2	778.2
Hyesan	7.3	2.0	6.2	52.6	78.6	100.0	95.2	128.4	12.0	16.7	8.8	6.8	514.6
Ch'ongjin	40.7	17.3	2.6	23.4	71.0	90.4	46.6	233.4	5.7	8.7	37.9	23.6	606.3
Kimch'aek	53.0	50.8	1.2	56.9	115.2	51.6	92.5	113.6	6.3	19.5	20.6	17.9	599.1
Hamhung	20.1	20.4	2.2	131.2	80.0	66.4	444.0	161.9	31.8	15.1	22.5	8.2	1003.8
Wonsan	56.4	103.0	56.2	187.0	26.7	76.6	233.1	266.9	48.8	28.5	29.4	23.6	1146.2

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1970

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Station													
Pyongyang	-7.9	-3.0	-1.7	10.6	17.7	19.8	22.5	24.8	19.2	12.4	3.2	-4.1	9.5
Sinuiju	-8.4	-3.5	2.0	9.8	17.0	19.3	22.1	24.3	18.7	12.6	2.6	-5.7	8.9
Tokch'on	-10.7	-4.8	-2.3	9.5	17.2	19.6	21.8	23.8	17.9	10.6	0.9	-8.3	7.9
Sariwon	-7.4	-2.4	-1.6	10.7	17.7	19.7	22.5	24.6	19.6	13.1	3.8	-3.1	9.8
Haeju	-5.4	-1.4	-0.9	10.6	17.6	18.8	21.4	24.6	19.9	13.8	4.9	-1.7	10.2
Kaesong	-6.1	-1.6	-0.7	10.8	17.6	19.3	22.0	24.6	19.9	13.2	4.3	-2.3	10.1
Kanggye	-14.5	-8.3	-5.4	9.3	17.0	19.6	22.2	22.7	16.0	9.5	-1.3	-10.7	6.3
Hyesan	-18.8	-12.2	-9.8	6.6	14.4	17.0	20.1	20.2	13.1	6.4	5.2	-16.3	3.0
Ch'ongjin	-7.7	-4.8	-2.8	6.1	12.1	16.9	18.9	20.8	17.4	10.6	2.6	-3.9	7.2
Kimch'aek	-5.7	-2.6	-1.5	6.6	12.8	16.4	19.0	21.3	18.1	11.3	4.2	-2.5	8.1
Hamhung	-6.1	-1.5	-0.4	8.8	15.9	18.9	21.6	22.4	18.5	12.5	4.4	-2.6	9.4
Wonsan	-4.1	-0.2	-0.5	8.7	16.0	18.6	21.7	22.5	18.7	13.5	5.8	-0.5	10.1

Precipitation in millimeters - 1970

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	5.5	16.1	6.0	1.5	51.5	91.4	235.6	143.2	139.5	6.0	27.3	25.1	748.7
Sinuiju	3.1	21.0	9.4	10.3	68.5	104.5	398.7	92.2	73.0	37.7	48.2	25.7	892.3
Tokch'on	4.8	30.9	3.3	2.0	58.7	113.6	513.7	184.1	206.7	19.6	35.6	34.8	1208.4
Sariwon	4.1	16.2	9.7	1.4	79.7	121.8	197.7	135.5	106.7	18.8	33.8	17.9	803.3
Haeju	5.8	17.9	14.9	1.8	53.7	218.8	400.8	197.9	234.7	78.3	33.6	18.8	1277.0
Kaesong	5.5	42.3	12.3	3.1	89.7	218.2	320.8	593.3	380.4	63.5	39.5	14.7	1783.3
Kanggye	9.9	40.8	5.9	5.3	80.0	55.5	270.4	107.0	73.3	22.1	39.6	21.2	731.0
Hyesan	3.7	18.6	4.5	0.0	50.2	84.8	117.6	153.2	56.9	13.3	19.5	16.8	539.1
Ch'ongjin	10.5	29.0	2.0	0.7	60.7	18.7	200.3	107.9	63.3	3.0	16.3	24.6	537.9
Kimch'aek	8.6	33.2	6.5	0.0	79.4	11.2	143.7	130.0	130.6	14.4	54.2	28.1	639.9
Hamhung	13.4	37.4	1.0	0.2	66.6	40.6	270.1	130.6	178.4	5.3	3.1	11.3	758.0
Wonsan	31.5	63.0	1.0	0.4	76.1	128.1	508.9	477.3	363.1	14.4	6.0	17.8	1001.0

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1971

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	-5.0	-3.5	-0.2	9.9	16.0	21.0	23.7	23.8	18.3	10.4	5.8	-4.7	9.6
Sinuiju	-6.1	-5.1	-1.2	8.9	14.3	20.2	23.0	23.4	18.2	10.7	5.7	-5.3	8.9
Tokch'on	-8.2	-5.0	-0.9	9.3	14.8	20.2	22.7	23.1	16.9	8.7	3.5	-8.6	8.0
Sariwon	-4.7	-3.1	0.2	10.1	16.0	21.2	23.7	23.9	18.6	11.2	6.8	-3.8	10.0
Haeju	-3.2	-1.6	0.8	9.7	14.6	19.9	22.5	23.9	19.4	12.1	7.7	-2.1	10.3
Kaesong	-3.7	-1.6	0.9	9.8	15.0	20.4	23.0	23.7	18.9	11.4	7.0	-2.7	10.2
Kanggye	-11.8	-8.2	-2.6	8.7	14.4	19.5	21.9	22.0	15.2	7.0	1.5	-11.0	6.4
Hyesan	-18.5	-12.7	-6.0	5.5	11.3	16.8	19.4	19.3	12.5	4.0	-1.7	-15.4	2.9
Ch'ongjin	-5.6	-4.2	-0.2	6.7	10.3	14.0	18.9	19.7	15.9	10.5	5.3	-3.1	7.4
Kimch'aek	-3.7	-2.6	0.6	7.1	11.1	14.7	19.1	20.1	16.7	11.3	6.6	-2.1	8.2
Hamhung	-3.7	-2.8	1.4	9.3	14.6	18.1	21.7	21.8	16.7	11.1	6.2	-2.5	9.3
Wonsan	-2.6	-2.1	2.6	10.1	15.3	18.6	22.4	22.2	17.5	12.2	7.7	-0.5	10.3

Precipitation in millimeters - 1971

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	11.8	16.0	22.1	38.4	63.7	178.8	305.6	92.0	215.2	26.6	20.6	15.4	1005.9
Sinuiju	3.7	40.4	50.1	32.3	69.0	174.4	212.6	250.0	168.4	73.3	12.4	16.4	1103.0
Tokch'on	10.1	36.1	39.0	46.4	78.8	224.3	446.4	125.7	209.9	31.4	15.0	38.7	1301.8
Sariwon	18.4	13.0	31.0	32.0	49.0	97.8	252.0	76.5	364.5	21.3	12.0	18.2	985.7
Haeju	24.4	21.3	31.6	54.7	55.9	175.3	332.0	104.3	205.5	17.5	9.1	29.1	1060.7
Kaesong	20.4	26.6	37.7	74.9	87.4	141.2	454.9	206.0	240.4	22.8	8.4	18.7	1339.4
Kanggye	7.6	17.0	20.7	24.8	59.9	202.8	228.1	118.1	180.4	44.9	5.3	28.2	997.8
Hyesan	4.7	2.5	10.5	13.2	44.2	189.2	146.2	43.1	147.4	16.7	1.1	6.1	624.9
Ch'ongjin	4.6	30.8	3.6	1.4	42.6	81.4	103.2	58.5	251.3	13.2	1.9	16.7	609.2
Kimch'aek	6.1	37.3	13.3	20.2	58.4	122.0	137.7	61.5	89.3	5.4	26.7	42.0	619.9
Hamhung	17.3	17.4	29.8	34.1	72.5	132.5	230.2	91.7	110.3	5.1	8.5	5.5	754.9
Wonsan	63.5	47.8	61.5	46.2	113.1	289.3	343.2	301.5	308.1	3.5	4.5	11.0	1593.2

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1972

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	-2.7	-3.6	3.7	9.7	15.3	20.6	24.8	22.1	17.2	11.6	2.7	-2.2	9.9
Sinuiju	-4.3	-5.0	3.1	8.8	14.5	19.5	23.9	21.5	17.0	10.6	1.9	-2.9	9.0
Tokch'on	-5.0	-6.4	2.9	8.7	14.9	20.0	24.1	20.5	15.7	9.6	0.4	-5.4	8.3
Sariwon	-2.3	-3.3	3.8	10.0	15.5	20.5	24.4	22.0	17.8	12.0	3.3	-1.5	10.2
Haegu	-0.3	-1.7	4.4	9.7	15.1	19.7	24.0	22.0	18.4	13.3	4.8	-0.2	10.8
Kaesong	-0.7	-1.7	4.6	10.1	15.1	20.0	24.4	21.7	17.7	12.3	3.9	0.8	10.6
Kanggye	-9.5	-9.5	1.4	8.1	14.5	19.7	24.2	19.5	14.5	7.8	-1.9	-8.5	6.7
Hyesan	-13.7	-13.7	-2.2	4.9	11.5	16.4	21.1	17.0	11.6	4.8	-6.1	-14.0	3.1
Ch'ongjin	-4.0	-4.5	1.4	6.5	12.2	16.2	21.1	20.0	15.7	9.9	1.7	-2.1	7.8
Kimch'aek	-2.1	-3.0	2.7	7.0	12.2	16.0	21.1	20.4	16.2	10.7	3.3	-1.1	8.6
Hamhung	-2.0	-3.1	3.2	9.4	14.4	19.3	23.3	21.2	16.4	11.2	3.1	-1.3	9.6
Wonsan	-0.6	-2.3	3.7	10.2	15.1	20.1	23.4	21.8	17.2	12.7	4.7	0.9	10.6

Precipitation in millimeters - 1972

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	41.7	4.7	22.0	40.2	95.3	39.1	286.4	413.8	104.8	78.0	78.7	11.9	1216.6
Sinuiju	39.5	16.1	13.5	35.5	60.4	28.7	96.6	393.2	170.7	72.0	56.9	2.9	986.1
Tokch'on	58.4	15.5	44.6	116.4	89.9	111.7	252.9	470.1	214.6	169.1	98.7	10.3	1658.2
Sariwon	37.8	4.4	31.9	18.1	84.1	39.8	271.9	590.5	104.9	70.2	72.9	12.9	1339.4
Haegu	40.4	1.5	25.9	25.9	62.3	65.5	342.1	447.7	81.3	51.8	97.8	7.7	1249.9
Kaesong	55.4	18.0	36.1	23.3	73.8	93.9	392.5	704.8	87.7	64.5	104.0	8.7	1662.7
Kanggye	38.9	9.0	16.0	62.5	39.7	88.4	136.2	553.8	147.2	109.4	54.3	12.6	1268.0
Hyesan	21.1	4.0	8.4	57.4	35.1	91.1	113.2	184.2	90.4	45.2	26.5	6.3	682.9
Ch'ongjin	15.2	22.9	0.1	36.2	19.6	58.3	154.9	130.4	79.4	95.9	57.2	9.0	679.1
Kimch'aek	24.3	53.0	1.1	14.3	23.5	92.6	116.1	208.0	119.9	109.9	56.2	22.1	841.0
Hamhung	61.1	27.5	2.3	55.8	50.4	105.5	194.0	371.8	96.6	95.6	67.9	8.4	1136.9
Wonsan	138.1	39.6	49.0	23.7	36.9	51.8	406.5	570.0	204.8	62.3	117.9	23.5	1727.1

Mean Temperature in degrees centigrade - 1973

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	-2.4	-2.2	2.5	10.8	15.6	20.6	25.8	25.1	18.6	10.7	2.5	-5.6	10.2
Sinuiju	-3.1	-3.0	2.0	9.8	14.5	19.9	24.6	24.5	18.7	10.3	2.0	-5.3	9.6
Tokch'on	-5.3	-4.1	1.1	9.4	14.5	20.1	25.2	24.5	17.5	9.1	0.6	-8.1	8.7
Sariwon	-1.8	-1.8	2.8	11.0	15.9	20.7	25.8	25.0	18.8	11.3	3.2	-4.5	10.5
Haegu	-0.4	-0.4	4.1	10.7	15.9	20.1	25.3	24.9	19.2	12.3	4.6	-3.1	11.1
Kaesong	-0.9	-0.6	3.6	10.8	13.0	20.3	25.8	24.8	18.9	11.4	3.5	-4.2	10.8
Kanggye	-9.5	-6.9	-1.3	9.0	13.6	19.3	24.7	24.1	15.7	6.9	-2.1	-11.6	6.8
Hyesan	-14.7	-10.6	-4.8	5.6	11.2	16.4	22.8	21.3	12.7	4.0	-5.5	-16.5	3.5
Ch'ongjin	-3.0	-2.8	0.2	6.9	11.3	15.3	21.7	22.9	17.0	9.7	2.6	-4.0	8.2
Kimch'aek	-1.7	-1.6	1.2	7.7	11.8	15.7	22.3	23.4	17.6	10.7	3.5	-2.9	9.0
Hamhung	-2.1	-1.2	2.4	10.5	14.5	18.0	24.0	24.2	17.7	10.6	3.3	-3.3	9.9
Wonsan	-0.9	0.2	3.5	11.0	15.3	17.8	24.0	24.7	18.1	11.9	5.2	-1.3	10.8

Precipitation in millimeters - 1973

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	13.9	5.6	19.8	66.8	144.3	85.0	161.4	367.9	69.7	29.8	33.8	13.0	1011.0
Sinuiju	2.6	10.1	33.9	87.3	121.3	62.8	185.2	267.1	69.7	25.8	23.7	3.7	899.2
Tokch'on	7.6	15.8	42.6	76.1	158.0	111.6	204.0	367.1	112.5	47.2	36.9	19.2	1193.6
Sariwon	11.1	0.4	5.0	73.0	73.3	81.6	213.8	533.2	73.7	20.7	41.7	12.7	1140.2
Haeju	3.9	0.0	2.3	117.7	114.1	62.6	224.6	530.4	51.3	9.3	27.5	12.0	1155.7
Kaesong	23.1	1.3	8.8	128.4	110.2	93.5	181.2	414.4	93.9	19.5	14.9	6.9	1093.1
Kanggye	7.3	13.0	28.6	68.9	155.4	101.7	92.4	142.8	90.6	25.6	47.4	10.7	784.4
Hyesan	2.1	3.3	16.2	29.3	68.3	72.3	43.1	88.6	100.7	35.2	13.9	6.0	479.1
Ch'ongjin	4.7	11.0	19.0	21.2	77.5	27.2	74.3	115.3	70.0	60.5	3.7	0.6	485.0
Kimch'aek	11.1	22.2	7.9	42.4	130.1	15.4	79.5	253.6	108.0	63.8	15.2	1.9	751.1
Hamhung	21.1	4.9	14.8	48.4	165.5	40.3	187.4	364.6	137.4	19.2	24.3	0.0	1023.5
Wonsan	65.2	3.8	20.8	92.4	162.3	223.9	205.0	521.0	323.0	67.0	108.0	2.4	1794.8

Relative Humidity in percent - 1973

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	71	61	61	65	69	76	83	84	81	74	71	63	72
Sinuiju	57	55	59	67	69	79	88	83	76	64	63	55	68
Tokch'on	77	66	66	66	69	76	83	83	80	76	74	74	74
Sariwon	68	61	58	63	65	74	83	84	79	71	73	68	71
Haeju	68	61	53	67	64	75	85	85	73	65	66	67	69
Kaesong	71	61	57	67	66	76	83	87	78	69	68	63	70
Kanggye	77	71	68	58	65	75	77	75	79	75	77	78	73
Hyesan	78	69	66	60	61	73	70	72	76	64	68	75	69
Ch'ongjin	72	63	67	64	75	88	87	83	76	65	54	48	70
Kimch'aek	73	64	64	67	78	92	90	86	80	69	58	48	72
Hamhung	67	54	52	54	66	84	86	83	80	67	53	46	66
Wonsan	67	52	54	59	67	88	89	83	83	67	53	43	67

Sunshine in percent - 1973

Month Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Annual Means
Pyongyang	58.4	64.3	59.4	44.4	62.0	39.5	40.3	38.9	54.7	58.1	50.4	65.8	52.0
Sinuiju	72.7	61.5	67.3	59.4	62.2	43.5	36.0	38.0	56.2	52.4	63.9	71.0	55.6
Tokch'on	51.6	57.5	62.3	47.7	55.7	43.9	34.3	42.2	49.7	54.7	48.4	53.4	49.4
Sariwon	57.9	59.3	65.5	51.5	62.3	37.4	44.4	44.0	55.9	52.3	53.2	60.7	53.0
Haeju	49.1	47.7	50.6	39.0	62.0	32.3	33.5	35.1	51.3	58.1	56.3	64.3	47.3
Kaesong	58.9	64.5	68.7	47.2	64.7	39.3	49.0	42.0	53.1	53.4	56.5	63.2	54.3
Kanggye	54.9	53.3	49.5	51.0	44.6	39.7	44.6	48.5	41.4	44.2	42.3	41.2	46.1
Hyesan	59.0	57.8	58.1	57.0	52.7	40.3	42.6	44.7	36.3	44.0	54.8	54.6	49.4
Ch'ongjin	56.7	60.2	57.7	59.4	49.9	26.9	33.5	43.4	47.7	50.0	59.8	60.5	40.0
Kimch'aek	59.8	58.1	68.3	52.7	48.5	27.0	39.7	49.3	49.8	51.8	68.3	75.7	52.4
Hamhung	62.8	60.0	67.2	55.4	55.3	35.5	34.8	40.9	49.7	67.9	66.5	78.1	53.6
Wonsan	56.9	62.9	66.6	54.3	59.0	38.6	47.6	43.9	48.0	54.4	61.9	76.1	54.7